The Asheville News.

VOL. 10—NO. 44.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., MAY 19, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 512.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

1850.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday	Friday	Saturday.
Jan.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Feb.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
Mar.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

1850.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday	Friday	Saturday.
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Aug.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Nov.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
Asheville, April 2, 1859. tf

5 Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th ult. a bound boy named Riley Tenent. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me.

JOHN H. PLEMMONS.
May 5, 1859.

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.
January 20, 1859. tf

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.
April 7, 1859. tf

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE Spring Session of this very flourishing Institution will open on the 14th instant.

J. H CALFEE, President.
J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, Assist.

RATES OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic "	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate "	14 00
Contingent fee in advance,	25

Boarding can be had in good families at $1 to 1 25 per week.

Students admitted at any time and charged till the end of the session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

For further particulars, address either of the Teachers or the undersigned, at Reems' Creek, N. C.

J. S. WEAVER, Pres. B. of T.
W. R. BAIRD, Sec'y.
March 3, 1859.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
January 6, 1859. tf.

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have everything usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

LEICESTER, N. C.

THE undersigned has removed to his new store at the old stand—Turkey Creek—and is now receiving and opening his late purchases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing all articles of merchandise usually called for in the country. He is prepared to offer great inducements to *close traders*, and cash customers generally, and solicits an examination of his stock.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at fair prices.

Harness, Sole and Upper Leather exchanged for Hides.

I avail myself of this opportunity to return thanks to my numerous friends for past favors, and hope to receive a continuance of their patronage. L. CHAPMAN.

April 21, 1859.

N. B. From Six to Ten Thousand Pounds of Snake Root and Sang wanted this season, in exchange for Goods.

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
April 7, 1859.

Mysterious Murders Detected.

FROM RECORDS OF A POLICEMAN.

I had some renown as successful rogue-catcher; and I had some experience, too.—My field of operations, as a usual thing, lay within the confines of the Department of the Lower Alps; and though I served under the Sub prefect of the Third Arrondisment, yet the Prefect of the Department called upon me when he chose. One morning—it was in the latter part of May—I received a note from the Prefect, ordering me to come to Digne, and see him with all possible dispatch. The missive came through the office of our Sub prefect, so I had nothing to do but to get ready and start. I took an early dinner, assumed the dress of a peasant, browned my face and hands and set forth. I reached Digne just at nightfall, and as soon as it was dark I waited upon the Prefect. He seemed to be relieved when he saw me, and at once took me to his private closet.

"Now," said I, "have you got work for me?"

"Yes," he replied. "Sit down and listen."

We sat down, and having tasted a glass of wine, he proceeded:

"Within a few months past there have been some of the most mysterious murders committed in this department, and in the department of War, that have ever come under my notice. They are done mostly on the road from Castellane to Aups. The first victim was a Marseilles, who had come up to Castellane to purchase preserved fruits.—His body was found by the road-side, near the line between the two departments; and at first it was supposed that he must have fallen there, and died in a fit, as no mark of violence could be found on him. His pockets had been rifled, however. The next one was found near Annot, and under the same circumstances. He was a merchant also, and from Nice. Since then five or six more have died upon the road in the same mysterious way; and no marks of ill-usage have been found upon any of them; but they have all been robbed."

"Have most of them stopped in Castellane?" I asked.

The Prefect told me that they had.

"And I suppose they must have put up at some inn there," I remarked.

"Yes," said the Prefect.

I then supposed that some of the landlords must be concerned. But my companion informed me that they had been narrowly watched, and that no shadow of evidence rested against them.

"But," said I, "is there not some poison in this matter? Some inn keeper may administer the potion, and then send an accomplice after the victim."

"No," returned the Prefect, with a shake of the head "Experienced physicians have examined the stomachs of several of the dead men, but no trace of poison has been found. It is a mysterious affair. The Sub-prefect has done all he could, but without effect; and now we mean to give the whole thing into your hands. You must go to Castellane at once, and there you can get such further information as the Sub-prefect can give you."

After conferring awhile longer with the Prefect, he let me have a suit of ordinary tradesman's clothing; and thus habited, I went to a hotel and put up for the night.—In the morning I procured a horse, and set out, reaching Castellane before noon. During that day I pretended to be doing business. I went to the woolen factory and examined a lot of stuffs and also visited several places where preserved fruits were put up.—I learned that most of the people who came there on business stopped at an inn kept by a man named Juan Fontaix; so I left my horse there and engaged lodging.

After dark I called upon the Sub-prefect. He told me that he had used all the means within his power, but had been unable to gain any clue to the guilty party. Most of the murdered victims had been from Marseilles, and the excitement in that city was intense. Gendarmes had been sent out upon all the roads, and secret police had also been upon the watch. The last victim had fallen only four days before, and the deed was done only fifteen minutes after the policeman had passed the spot.

I asked the Sub-prefect if he had any suspicions. He answered that all the suspicion he had held was fastened upon Jaun Fontaix, the inn keeper. Nearly all the murdered men had stopped at his house, and he must have known something of their business.

I bade the officer keep perfectly quiet, and not even to let one of his own men know of my presence. Then I returned to the inn, and finally entered into a conversation with my host upon the subject of the mysterious deaths. He pronounced it wonderful, and assured me that it had injured him more than he could tell.

"Parbleu!" he muttered, "they'll be suspecting me next, if they have not done so already."

I was soon satisfied that Juan Fontaix knew nothing of the guilty party. He was very fearful, and at times blanched and trembled at the thought of being apprehended for the crime. Most people would have seen in this signs of guilt; but I thought differently.

I spent all the next day in town, ostensibly engaged in business with the factories, but in reality hunting after some clue to the object of my mission. Night came again: but I had found nothing new. I was perfectly satisfied that the murderer had laid his plans so deeply, that no circumstantial clue could be found. If I would find him, I must catch him with the proof upon him.

I had given an assumed name at the inn, and stated that I belonged to Toulon. On the next morning I called for my bill, and informed my host that I was off for home.—Then I went to the fruit preserver's and told him the same, stating that I must confer with my partner before I concluded my bargain. After this I went to the woolen factory, and saw the business agent. His name was Louis Cazaubon, and he had come to Castellane about a year before. He seemed to be a straight-forward, business man, and yet he was the only one I had seen whom I really wished to suspect. In conversing upon the murders, he had been a little too free and off-handed, treating the subject more coolly than a man with a heart would be apt to do. But still, I had thus far been able to find nothing against him. On the present occasion I told him, as I had the others, that I must return to Toulon.

"If you have not the ready money with you, we can give you credit," he said.

I told him I had plenty of money, but I was not fully prepared to pay the prices he had demanded.

He said, "Very well," and added that he should be happy to sell to me when I came again. I bade him good day, and then departed. As soon as I was alone, I began to suspect Monsieur Louis Cazaubon in earnest. When I told him that I had money, but did not purchase because he charged too much, why didn't he banter me? Simply because he wished me to leave town with my money in my pocket—at least, so it appeared to me. This was sufficient ground for me to work upon, and I resolved to watch the man a little while. So I rode to an out-of-the-way place and left my horse, and then returned and concealed myself in a position where I could see the movements of Louis Cazaubon. In a few minutes he came out from his factory, and walked away. His step was hurried and eager. I felt sure that he was not the man who did the direct work of death. The plot was deeper than that, or he would have been discovered ere this. So I resolved to wait a while, and see if he returned. I would have followed him if I could have done so with safety; but he might have detected me, and that would not do. However, in less than fifteen minutes, he came. He walked, now, with a sober innocent air. It seemed to say—"Oh! I haven't been up to any mischief, as you can see!"

I saw Cazaubon at his desk again, and then I returned to my horse. I knew that I had a risk to run, now; but I was ready for it. If the factory agent was at the bottom of the crime, and meant to have me robbed, he had already set his machinery in motion, and the next development would be upon the road. I examined my pistols, and then left the town, taking the road along the river, towards Aups.

At the end of half an hour I came to the slope to the Barjols mountains, and soon after entered the woods. I now began to be very careful, and keep my eyes about me.—I will not say that I was wholly without fear; for the mysterious manner in which the murders had been done, verged so closely upon the marvelous, that a sort of superstitious dread attached to it. Had the victims been shot, or run through with a sword, or had their throats cut, I should have felt no sort of dread. But this was new ground. Death had come here, nobody knew how. It might have come from an invisible hand, and in dead silence. Yet, when I reasoned upon the subject, I felt sure that the murderer must approach very near to his victim ere the blow was struck, since it must be some direct and powerful agent that could cause death in so strange a manner.

I had crossed the little cascade of Saint Esprit, and was descending a short, steep hill side, when I saw a boy by the roadside, at the foot of the descent, engaged in whipping a mule. He was a slightly built fellow, not more than fifteen years of age, and his coarse garments were covered with meal. I knew that there was a mill upon a branch of the Verdon, not far back, and I supposed he might be the miller's boy. As I came nearer, I saw a large sack upon the ground, close by where the mule stood.

"What's the matter, my boy?" I asked, as I drew up near him.

"This ugly mule has thrown both me and my bag of corn from his back," the boy answered.

"Are you hurt?" I continued.

"My left shoulder is hurt," he said, "and I can't lift this sack again. If monsieur would help me I would be very grateful."

Until this moment the idea of suspecting the boy had not entered my head; but the suspicion flashed upon me now. He was altogether too keen a looking fellow for a miller's apprentice. He gave me a glance from a pair of quick, sharp eyes, that meant more than he had spoken. And if I had not been very much mistaken, I had seen him holding his mule firmly with that left hand.

I leaped from my saddle, and moved towards the boy, being careful to watch his every movement.

"Now," said he, "if you will take hold of that end we will put it on." He lifted at the other end, and pretended that it hurt his shoulder; and he begged me to lift it on alone.

I professed to be willing to comply, and stooped down for that purpose, keeping my head in such a position that I could watch him with a sidelong glance. As I bent over and took hold of the sack, I saw him carry his hand to his bosom, and draw something out. I saw his dark eye flash, and heard his quick eager breathing. In an instant I seized his wrist, and bent it upward, and as I did so, I heard a sharp report, like the explosion of a percussion cap, and saw a tiny wreath of smoke curl from the hand I held. He struggled to free himself from my grasp, but I held him with a grip of iron, and fastened my gaze upon him.

"I've found you, have I?" I said, drawing one of my pistols, and cocking it. "I will simply inform you that I am an officer of the Prefecture, and I have been hunting for you. Just offer a partic'e more of resistance, and a bullet goes through your brain! Now give me that weapon."

The boy was frightened, and trembled violently.

"It is only a tobacco-pipe," he said, as he handed it to me.

And certainly it looked like nothing more; but I had seen enough of it to know that evil was in it. It appeared to me to be an ordinary meerschaum pipe, the bowl being colored as though by long use—only the amber mouth-piece was missing. I did not stop to examine it then, but turned my attention to its owner. I saw that he was still trembling with fear, and I knew that now would be the time to work upon him.

"So you are selling your soul to Monsieur Louis Cazaubon?" I remarked, by way of letting him know that I was thoroughly informed.

He started, and I saw very plainly that he knew just what I meant; but he tried to recover himself and clumsily asserted that he did not know anything about the individual I had named.

"You needn't lie to me," I sternly replied, "for I know all about it. Louis Cazaubon has been watched by me when he did not dream of such a thing. He thought I was a tradesman. But you are young, and I promise you that your life shall be spared."

I saw that the boy wavered, and I followed up my advantage; and ere long I had him bent to my wishes. I made him understand that I held his life in my hands; that I could protect him from the vengeance of any one whom he might criminate; and that he had every thing to gain and nothing to lose by a full confession. He came into it gradually and reluctantly; but my wit finally triumphed and I gained his secret.

His name, he said, was Henry Dupin.—He was born in Paris, but never knew who his parents were. He went to live with Cazaubon when quite young, and had been with him ever since. He said Cazaubon used to be a chemist, and did some business in that line; and it was in Paris that he invented the infernal machine, which they had since used with such fatal effect. About two years previous they left Paris together, and spent nearly a year in traveling over the kingdom murdering and robbing for a living. Finally they came to Castellane, where the master obtained his present situation, while the boy went into a mill close at hand. Cazaubon marked the victims that were to be robbed, and the boy then did the work. He used various artifices in carrying out his plan, the usual one was the same he tried on me.

The boy then explained to me the secret of the pipe. Only the outer surface was of meerschaum. Within it was a pistol of the finest steel and of the most exquisite workmanship. The stem was the barrel, and the lock was concealed within the bowl, and covered with tobacco. A thin plate of metal protected the curiously contrived lock, and upon this the tobacco rested. A pressure of thumb or finger upon this plate discharged the weapon. In order to cock it, the plate had to be removed. And now comes the infernal feature of the contrivance. The powder used in the little barrel was Cazaubon's own manufacture, and very powerful. For a wad, a piece of felt was used, and on the top of this was placed the missile which did the mischief. The boy had two of them with him, stitched up in the lining of his cap. He took them out, and showed them to me.—The projectile was a tiny arrow, not longer than a cambric needle, with one end sharp, and the other beat down to a thin feather.—It was of fine steel, but coated with a greenish yellow substance, which was the most virulent and speedy poison that the chemist's art could concoct. That needle once within the course of the blood, and death is already at the heart. Its wound no mortal eye could detect. It punctured the skin not so palpably as the prick of a pin. He who sent it on its fatal errand made sure of his aim, generally striking the neck, and the victim would fall into insensibilty ere he could comprehend what had hurt him.

I returned to Castellane with the boy; and having left him in charge of the subperfect, I took a gendarme along with me, and went to the factory. Monsieur Cazaubon was surprised to see me back so soon; but he was more surprised when I asked him to take a walk with me; and when I called in the gendarme, and bade him put the hand cuffs upon the agent, he was ready to sink to the floor. We had him secured before he had sen e enough to resist; and he was conveyed to the subprefect's office without trouble. At first he denied everything; but when he found that this would not avail him, he swore he would kill the boy.

In due time Monsieur Le Cazaubon was tried and condemned to death; and the Prefect of Digne took possession of the infernal machine. Before the villain was executed he confessed his crimes—told how many years he had worked to perfect his fatal instrument, and produce the poison—and also owned that the boy Henry had been driven to help him through fear of his life.

So the rascal was executed. Henry Dupin spent two years in confinement, and was then set free and commenced an honest life. As for me, I got all the praise I deserved, and perhaps more. At all events, I had done the country some service, and the people were not slow to acknowledge it.

An Irishman, says the Pittsburg Post, working on the canal, lately walked into the water, and coming across a large turtle, with head and legs extended, retreated under great excitement, and helloing to his companion that he had found a box full of snakes.

A LONG TERM.—John Leham has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Urbana, Mo., for violating the person of Delilah Wilderman. The prisoner was a day or two aftrewards convicted for horse-stealing, and sentenced to an *additional* eight years.

Quite in Demand.

A Mrs. J. A. Archibald, a bloomer lady, who, in company of her husband and others, was lately traveling across the prairies for Pike's Peak, writes that she was in great demand among the Indians; and though the party in which she was, consisted of fifty men well armed with rifles and revolvers, yet they kept her concealed whenever the Indians appeared in any considerable numbers, being afraid to let them know that the company contained any women. But she did not like this concealment, and finally showed herself. She says:

"Though I did not myself feel that there was any cause for alarm, I was sorry I had been seen, on account of the feeling existing in the train. It was of no use to hide now, for every Indian within a mile knew of my whereabouts. Though there was not a shadow of danger in such a company as ours, as many of us well knew at the time, and as experienced men have since informed us, it is very true that red men have a very unaccountable fancy for white women. My husband received several flattering offers for me. One Indian wanted to trade for two squaws who could probably perform four times the physical labor that I could.—Others not quite so timid, approaching the wagon, made signs for me to jump behind them on their ponies, but I declined the honor in the most respectful language I knew of their dialect—a decided shake of the head."

CAMELS FOR ALABAMA.—Twenty-one camels arrived at Mobile, Wednesday last, on board the steamer Fashion, from Galveston. They are natives of the Canaries, and intended for experiment in that section of the country. Eight of them belong to Mr. B. M. Moolsey, of Dallas county, and the remaining thirteen are offered for sale in the Mobile papers by Messrs. Prout, Fowler & Standard, of that city.

Fire in Richmond Va.

RICHMOND, May 4.

A fire broke out this morning on Main street, by which a planing mill, and vessels loaded with lumber were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $55,000, upon which there was but slight insurance.

DEATH OF THE KENTUCKY GIANT.—James D. Porter, widely known as the "Kentucky Giant," died at Portland, Kentucky, on the 25th instant, in the 30th year of his age.—He was seven feet nine inches high, and was believed to be the tallest man in the world.

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.—Cholera has been raging in the Northern part of Japan to a frightful extent. In Yeddo, alone, the deaths are reported at 150,000 in one month. Allissama and Odrowara have also suffered greatly.—The outbreak of this dreadful scourge so soon after the time the foreign embassies were settled at Yedo, has led the people to attribute to them its introduction into their country, and superstition points to the coincidence as a punishment for opening Japan to foreigners. By the latest accounts the disease was less virulent.

THE VIRGINIA WHEAT CROP.—During the past ten days we have met agriculturists from most of the counties of Virginia. They give us flattering accounts of the growing wheat crop, and intimate that, so far, every sign tends to denote a fine yield of wheat, at which even the farmers themselves will not be very apt to grumble.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

Mrs. Perkins says she can never understand these here market reports. She can understand how cheese can be lively and pork can be active—that is before it is dead—and feathers can be drooping—that is, if it is raining—but how whisky can be steady, or spirits dull, she can't see; nuther, how lard can be firm in warm weather, nor iron unsettled, nor potatoes depressed, nor flour rising—'less there had beeen yeast put into it—sometimes it would not rise even then.

A NEW CHURN.—The conversion of sweet milk into delicious butter in one minute and a half, performed by a new churn, an invention of a Mr. Daniel Johnson of New York.

A Rural Poet has just gotten up the following, and retired to private life:

I wood nut die is spring tiem,
wen frawgs begin to crawl—
wen kabbage plants are shutin up,
noe! I wood not die at all.

COULDN'T RESIST THE TEMPTATION.—Mrs. Anderson, an accomplished lady of London, C. W., insured her life for five thousand dollars, for the benefit of her son, who administered strychnine to the mother, from the effects of which she died.

When Jemima went to school, she was asked why the noun bachelor was singular. "Because," she replied, "it is so very singular they don't get married."

SALE OF CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD STOCK.—174 shares of this stock were sold last week, in this place, at public auction, by Mr. M. P. Pegram, Cashier of the Bank of Charlotte, and brought the following prices: 60 shares at $73,76; 59 shares at 74; 40 shares at $74.25; 10 at 74.50; 5 shares at $74,75.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat.*

☞ The ladies' fashions for the ensuing season show a persistent determination in the dear creatures to crawl out of their dresses through the upper part.

Perhaps a vain man or woman cannot be more correctly defined than as a fool in fermentation.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Buncombe County Rail Road Subscription.

MR. ATKIN—I feel a deep interest in the vote that the people of Buncombe will be called upon to give, on the second day of June to grant aid to the French Broad Rail Road. I am a native of Buncombe, and a tax payer, and I hear so many misrepresentations about the measure that I have concluded to address you, and through you the people of the County, and in my plain way, offer some reasons why they should vote to take the one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars of Stock in the Rail Road.

The enemies of the Road are always harping on the word taxation, because it has been odious ever since the year 1775. Taxation without representation always has and always will be odious. Taxation without beneficial results arising from the proper use of the money, has always been regarded by the people as oppressive. For example: when they have been taxed to support an extravagant government, or to raise money to pay for appropriations to be spent entirely beyond the places of collection. The taxes raised west of the Blue Ridge in North Carolina to build the Central Road and Western Extension, have been considered by our people in the west as oppressive, because the money has been spent in the East, where the benefit of the expenditure has never reached our people, and from which our citizens derive no advantage, either in the way of travel, or stock owned by them to the amount of taxes paid. You have been taxed for several years to build up the Rail Roads in the East, and how have you been benefitted? or where is the stock in the Roads which have been paid for by taxes collected from the people of the West? I am bound to inform you that it is owned entirely by the State. You are gravely told to vote against taxing yourselves, because the State will give you two-thirds to build the Western Extension. I do not believe that the Western Extension will reach the Valley of French Broad in the next forty years, unless the State will build the entire Mountain Section; and there is no hope on the part of the warmest friends of the measure that the State will ever do it. Suppose the State will build the Mountain Section, how is the Road ever to reach the Valley of the French Broad? The people will have to raise one-third of the amount necessary to build the Road, by subscription, and the State will raise the other two-thirds by taxation, and when the Road is completed the stock will be owned by the State, and not by the county of Buncombe. I want you to bear in mind that if you make the subscription to the French Broad Rail Road, the county of Buncombe will own the stock in the Road. Our people want a Road direct to Charleston, S. C., without being compelled to travel by way of Salisbury, Charlotte and Columbia, to reach the same point.

It is contended by those who are opposed to the County Subscription, that the people have no assurance that the Road will be finished; and they contend also that the money will be spent without giving the people Rail Road facilities. The President and Directors of the Road have subscribed individually large amounts—which they will not wish to pay unless they can see very clearly that the Road is to be completed; for it is reasonable to suppose that they will not waste their own money. The Directors have passed two resolutions, which are on record: that they will not use the County Subscription unless they discover that the Road will be completed, and that the money raised by County Subscription in each county shall be appropriated only in the county where the money is raised. Each county will get the benefit arising from the expenditure of the county subscription among its citizens. It will be very different from raising money every year and sending it by the Sheriff of your county to Raleigh, to be spent on the Roads East of us, from whence not a dollar finds its way back to your *mountain home.*

There is another strong reason why the money will not be used unless the Road is to be completed. As soon as the counties make the subscription of stock in the Road, they (the counties) will own the majority of the stock, and will have full control in electing the President and Directors, and of course the agents of the several counties will not call for the money unless they discover that the Road will certainly be built.

Great efforts are made throughout the county to defeat the subscription, by asserting that the tax will be so heavy that the citizens will not be able to pay it. I propose to show you, from facts, that cannot be contradicted, that the amount to be raised will be comparatively light. If you vote for the county subscription, the Chairman of the County Court will sucsbribe one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the Road, which will be stock owned by the county, when paid for. This stock is paid for by issuing County Bonds, to be paid up in thirty years; the interest on what bonds are used and sold to be paid annually to the holders of the Bonds, who, in all probability, will be your own county men who do the work on the Rail Road. It is probable the Road will be five years in building, and therefore it will require only twenty five thousand dollars of the Bonds for the first year, which will be, at 6 per centum, $1,500. There are in the county of Buncombe 851 white polls, and 797 black polls—making in all besides the free negroes, 1748 polls. The assessment of the town lots and lands in the county of Buncombe, according to the returns in the County Court Clerk's office, amount to $1,214,162. The assessment of 20 cents on the poll and 20 cents on every $300 worth of land, will raise the sum of $1159—a sum amply sufficient with the tax on money at interest and other taxable subjects, to meet the interest on the Bonds that will be used the first year. The Road, in all probability, will be completed in five years, and then the County stock, held by the Chairman for the people of the county, by its dividends will pay annually the interest on the Bonds. I am sanguine enough to believe that when the Road is completed the dividends from the county stock, with a small assessment on property to create a sinking fund, will in the thirty years pay off the Bonds, and the county still own the stock; and the yearly dividends of the stock, after that time, will pay nearly all the taxes of the county. A man who owns $1000 worth of land, and has to pay a poll tax, will have to pay 86⅔ cents, to meet the Bonds of the county for the first year. After that he will have to pay more. A man who owns that much land, I take it for granted, must use each year a sack of salt. If that be so, when the Road is finished he will save more than will pay his taxes in the purchase of a single sack of salt.

You are told to vote against the subscription because when the Western Extension reaches the Valley of the French Broad the stock of the F. Broad Road has to be subscribed as stock in the Western Extension. That part of the charter of the French Broad Road, I think, has never been understood correctly. It is true that the General Assembly has reserved the right to take our Road, but there has to be further legislation before it can be done. The stock has to be subscribed to the Western Extension, "if the General Assembly shall so require." Do you suppose that the members of the Legislature, after we have built our Road, will be so unjust and so illiberal as to require our Road to be subscribed as stock in the Road leading from Salisbury west. I do not believe that the members of any Legislative body will be so unjust. There is another reason why the General Assembly will not require it. The amended charter of last session authorizes the French Broad Road to adopt any guage they think proper, from Asheville to the Tennessee line. Of course they will adopt the Tennessee guage, and the Road from Salisbury cannot use the Road to any advantage. For these reasons I think the French Broad Road will be secured to the French Broad Company, against all interference on the part of the General Assembly. I regard the power given to the French Broad Company to change the guage on the northern part of the Road as an implied pledge on the part of the General Assembly that the French Broad Road will never be required to be subscribed as stock to the Western Extension.

Give us a Rail Road connection with the South and with the Ohio and Mississippi Vallies, and we will have the finest country I have ever seen Our mountains will be visited by the sickly of every clime, and the man of pleasure as well as the man of business will seek it to enjoy our bracing atmosphere and our good water. The increased value of the lands on each side of the Road for twenty miles, will pay, as all experience teaches us, the entire cost of the construction of the Road. Our orchards, our potato patches and gardens, will be as profitable to us as the cotton field to the cotton planter. Our exhausted fields, which now produce nothing but strawberries, will yield us a rich harvest, because in our climate they come to perfection after the exhaustion of the crop in the South, where they always command a high price. Give us Rail Road facilities, and the energies of our people will be doubled. They will go to work, when a market is found at their own doors for all the surplus produce. Let the iron horse reach the Valley of the French Broad, and our people will neither *talk*, nor *walk*, nor *work*, as they do now. The saving in five years of freight on the salt, tobacco, rice, sugar, melasses, coffee, iron, and all other heavy articles used in the county of Buncombe, will pay the county subscription and the interest on it.—The Rail Road will draw capital, and manufacturing establishments will spring up all along the Valley of the French Broad; and no man can tell in advance all the advantages of *the Rail Road.*

M. PATTON.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 19, 1859.

FOR CONGRESS,
DAVID COLEMAN,
OF BUNCOMBE.

Rail Road Speaking.

The undersigned proposes to address the people of Buncombe County at the following times and places, on the subject of a County Subscription to the French Broad Rail Road:

At Whitson's Mills, Saturday,	May 14.
Cathey's Store, Hominy, Thursday,	" 19.
Shipman's, Bent Creek, Saturday,	" 21.
Weaver's Store, Reems Creek, Thursday,	" 26.
Turkey Creek Muster Ground, Saturday,	" 28.

The friends and opponents of the proposed subscription are alike invited to attend.

Will the friends of the Road see that these appointments are generally made known to the respective neighborhoods, and urge the people to turn out, and hear, that they may be prepared to vote understandingly?

THOS. W. ATKIN,
Editor of News.

MASS MEETING!

COME TO THE GATHERING!!

We have the pleasure of informing the citizens of Buncombe that the

HON. GABRIEL CANNON,

of South Carolina, has consented to address the people of this county, at this place, on Thursday, the 2d day of June, on the subject of the French Broad Rail Road. Col. Cannon lives in Spartanburg District, is a Senator elect to the next Legislature of South Carolina, a warm advocate of our Rail Road, and can give us more information as to the intentions and wishes of South Carolina in regard to the Road, than any man in the State. He is an able and eloquent speaker, and we promise all who come a rich treat.

Remember, this appointment is on Thursday, *election day*, and that in addition to the speech from Col. Cannon, there will probably be speeches from a number of other distinguished men.

Discontinued.

The Post Master General has notified Mr. J. H. Hilliard, the Post Master at this place, that Distribution Service will cease at this place on the 1st day of July next. Post Masters, will "make a note on't," and govern themselves accordingly.

Public Speaking.

We are requested to give notice that W. H. Bailey, Esq., and other gentlemen, will address the people of Swannanoa, at Alexander Porter's, on Saturday next, on the subject of a county Subscription to the French Broad Rail Road.

☞ We filled our appointment on Swannanoa, on Saturday last, and were well backed with speeches from A. S. Merrimon, Esq., Dr. Baird, and N. W. Woodfin, Esq. The crowd, though not as large as we have seen at Battalion musters, was quite numerous.—So far as we could judge, Swannanoa and Cane Creek are right on the Rail Road question, and will cast heavy majorities in favor of the Subscription. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive how any well informed citizen of Buncombe can be against it. We have everything to gain, while we cannot possibly lose anything, by it. The people, wherever fully informed, are for it. Prejudice, created and fostered by interested parties, exists in some localities against the measure, but it is to be hoped that this feeling will give way before the light of truth, and that the Subscription will be carried through by a very heavy majority.

A Scamp.

Stealing, in this progressive age, is not confined to the robbery of hen-roosts or the pilfering of smoke houses. The age furnishes a more refined and less hazardous way of "making a raise" when hard pressed. We will illustrate. A few days since, our Post Master, Mr. James H. Hilliard, received the following documents from Gen. S. R. Anderson, the Post Master at Nashville, Tennessee:

NASHVILLE P. O., May 9, 1859.

P. M. ASHEVILLE, N. C.—*Dear Sir:* The enclosed note was handed me by a good looking man, who said he resided at your place. I gave him $12, and he promised to send it to me, when he reached home. I have waited long enough for him to do so, and not having heard from him, I write you to know whether I have been imposed on or not. He said he knew you very well.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. R. ANDERSON, P. M.

Please answer.

GEN. S. R. ANDERSON—*Dear Sir:* I am just here on my way to my home in North Carolina. From unavoidable causes I have exhausted all my means in getting this far. I am very anxious to get on, and to do so am compelled to ask the kindness of some one for the use of some ten or twelve dollars till I can get home and return it, or I will give you my sight order on Mr. J. H. Hilliard the Post Master at our place, pledging myself that in either case it shall be promptly attended to. Pardon me for troubling you, I only do so because of my situation and the, absence of any acquaintance. Hoping you may oblige me,

I am truly, your ob't serv't,
FRANK T. CARTER,
Of Asheville, N. C.

The "good looking man" has diddled Gen. Anderson most effectually. "Frank T. Carter" is a myth—at least there is no such individual belonging to these parts.

☞ We are indebted to the Committee through Mr. D. L. Love, for an invitation to the annual celebration of the Hermesian Society of Emory and Henry College, Va., which takes place on the 8th June.

DYING OF FAMINE.—There is quite a scarcity of grain and provisions in several counties in Indiana. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are lying dead in the fence corners of almost every farm, and are daily dying of famine. The people, also, are suffering, especially in Clay county, where many persons are glad to furnish cord-wood, cut and pile it for forty cents a cord, and take pay in provisions or grain, to enable them to live until next summer.

In Mexico everybody is supposed to be an ex-President who wears a clean shirt and keeps his hands washed. And in this country, every politician expects to be President, whether he has a shirt or not.

Important Post Office Regulation.

We understand that the Post Office Department, with the view of obtaining accurate and reliable information as to the number of letters transmitted in the mails has so changed the blank form of the "account of mails sent" as to secure the official entries therein of the number of letters sent from each post office; thus to enable the department in future to report the aggregate number of letters mailed throughout the United States in each fiscal year, or during any specified period of shorter time.

The new blanks, calling for this information, will hereafter be supplied to postmasters, and it is presumed that all will have been furnished in time to commence this report by the 1st of July. Any postmaster not so supplied should insert the number in an additional column of the blanks now in use.—*Washington Union.*

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—There seems to be no doubt now that one million of dollars, the amount necessary to put the bank in operation, will be subscribed by the 1st of June. About $675,000 have been subscribed here, including the Literary Board and University subscription. We learn that Charlotte is expectrd to subscribe $200,000, Edgecombe some $75,000 to $100,000 and large subscriptions are expected at Milton and other points. It is more than probable that $1,500,000 will be subscribed before the books are closed on the 1st of next month.—That will leave $1,000,000 still to be taken, and under the charter the books will be open and kept open until this amount is subscribed.

The Bank of North Carolina may be regarded as a "fixed fact."—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Southern Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

The Southern Convention met at Vicksburg on yesterday; eight States were represented. Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, introduced resolutions in favor of the slave trade.—Mr. Foote denounced them as treasonable, and favored the acquisition of Cuba.

The Young Democracy of the Union.

It is but natural that the democratic cause should receive the ardent and enthusiastic support of the young men of the United States. Just entering upon the scenes of active life at a time when the country is enjoying the blessing of the wise, pure and vigorous Administration of President Buchanan, they can scarcely fail to be prepossessed in favor of the party whose history his career illustrates and adorns. Glowing with the generous warmth of youth at the thought of the glorious position which their beloved country occupies among the nations, they cannot but feel grateful for the democratic principles and counsels under whose influence she has been thus elevated. Free from the personal partialities and prejudices, the jealousies and antipathies, of hackneyed politicians, they are prompted to atttach themselves to the party by whose collected, deliberate, and enlightened will, the government of this great nation has been guided during by far the greatest portion of its existence.—Zealous to press forward in the march of improvement, which is the characteristic of the age and of this nation, they must necessarily belong to the true party of progress—the democracy—and give their cheering support to the illustrious statesmen who are not to be deterred from acting up to the demands of the times and of the people by the clamor of the politicians of the "*stand still*" school; but who, with proper circumspection, move onwards with the new combinations that surround them.

Free in their choice, disinterested in their motives, and ingenuous from their years, the young men of the Union may ever be expected to rally around the cause to which their feelings impel them, and which their reason and judgment approve; and we may add that such a *union* is now demanded of their patriotism, their talents, and their services as may never be required again.—*Constitution.*

A TWO-HEADED GIRL.—The Georgia papers speak of such a girl on exhibition in that State. The Calhoun Platform says:

This astonishing girl, than whom a more wonderful freak of nature never existed, is to be exhibited in Calhoun on Saturday, April 30. We are informed by those who have seen her, that she is quite pretty though the style of each face is of an entirely different caste. Her limbs of which she has a double number are perfectly shaped and of equal size and use; her mental faculties are of an excellent order, and her organs of speech, though double, are used distinctly, or together, as the case may require, speaking on one subject with one or both mouths, or on two different topics with different persons at the same time. She is very healthy, active and quite vivacious.—She may very propperly be styled the Wonder of Nineteen Centuries, for her like has never before been seen, and it is to the last degree improbable that this generation will witness her like again. The oportunity, therefore, of seeing her ought not to be sacrificed, but by all means go and see her, say we.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, arrived here at noon to-day from Liverpool, which port she left several hours before the Adelaide sailed from Galway.

The London papers of April 30 are divided in opinion as to the Austrians having crossed the River Ticino, but the London Times reiterates its former statements, also saying that the Austrian advanced posts crossed on the 26th of April, and took position in the enemy's territory, and that the main body crossed on the 29th. Austria appears determined to strike a blow before the French reaches that point. The London post says there is some chance of mediation, as Louis Napoleon is seriously considering England's last proposition. Speaking of the treaty between France and Russia, the Times says, if these powers attack Austria on German soil, it behooves England to consider whether it will be better for her to defend herself on the Continent or at her own homesteads, as the existence of a great Germanic power is necessary for her safety. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the Austrians from reaching Turon, by overflowing the country and rendering roads impassable.

The report that Tuscany has joined the allies is confirmed. Her army numbers fifteen thousand men, stationed in Modena and Parma. The report is also confirmed that the English Channel fleet have been ordered to return home from the Mediterranean. It is stated that France and Russia have been procuring, lately, large supplies of charts and surveys of the English coast and the different Mediterranean stations. It is surmised, too, that Spain may join the allies. She is considerably augmenting her naval force with new ships and gun-boats, and has ordered large numbers of English charts. The French army of the Alps have met with serious obstructions at Mount Cenis, and four thousand men are engaged in clearing the roads from snow. France has been completely taken by surprise with the rapidity of Austria's movements. She thought that the war would be commenced leisurely, and in consequence the French troops arriving at Genoa are badly provided and unprepared for an immediate campaign. The Emperor has received intelligence of an outbreak in Alegeria, which will probably require the return of the troops lately taken from that province and sent to Italy. A system of police, similar to that in force under Napoleon I, is about to be re-instituted in Paris. Over fifty stock brokers had failed in London in consequence of the panic. Some of these failures are very important. A large operator at the Liverpool Exchange, named Roberts, has been declared a defaulter to the amount of three to five hundred thousand pounds.

In a graveyard in New Jersey, there is a tombstone on which is inscribed the following simple yet touching epitaph: "He was a good egg."

Destructive Fire.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.

There were ten steamers burnt at a wharf to-day about noon. One boat, having steam up, towed out four others, and prevented a further spread of the fire. The loss is heavy, but not yet estimated.

Gen. Sam Houston is a candidate for the Governorship of Texas.

Halifax Superior Court.

A case was tried at Halifax, N. C., week before last, similar to the celebrated Sickles affair, but with quite a different result, we are sorry to say. A correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the following account of the trial, which we publish to enable the reader see the decision of the Judge (Dick) on certain law pionts, and how a North Carolina jury decides such cases:

"I promised in my last to give you an account of the progress and issue of the case of Elias Neville who has been on trial for several days, in the Superior Court of this county for the muder of a man named Phillips. The Court having ruled out the evidence offered by the prisoner to show the attempt, the day before the homicide, on the part of the deceased, to commit a rape on his (the prisoner's) wife, and the communication of the facts to him by his little son, immediately preceeding the homocide, the prisoner's counsel introduced a number of witnesses to show the conflicting and contradictory statements made at various times by the witnesses for the prosecution. A number of such contradictions were proved, and it was also shown that there was a material variance between the account given by two of these witnesses at the coroner's inquest and that given by them on the trial. Evidence of good character was offered to sustain the witnesses for the prosecution, and also the attacking witnesses.

The argument was opened by the Attorney General—Jenkins—for the State. He was followed by Edward Cornigland, Esq., of Halifax, in behalf of the prisoner. The Court then took a recess for dinner, and on its reassembling the argument for the prisoner was continued by Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh. Mr. Moore did not speak. The argument was then closed by the Attorney General for the State, when his Honor Judge Dick, proceeded to charge the jury. Though in the main the charge was considered a fair one, still it was perceptible to which side the Judge was leaning. He was evidently against the prisoner. He refused some of the instructions asked by the prisoner's counsel, and told the jury that if they believed the State's witnesses, it was a case of murder, and they should so find. The jury retired about dark, and a short time before day, this morning, returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. Judgment of death was pronounced against him, and an appeal to the Supreme Court was at once taken. The grounds for a new trial are, the exclusion of the evidence showing the provocation—the attempted rape on the prisoner's wife, and the refusal on the part of the Judge to give certain instructions to the jury, which were asked for by the prisoner's counsel.

This is a hard case, and the rule of law prevailing in this State, which has produced the result, is a hard, unjust, barbarous rule of law. Our Supreme Court has decided, in two or three cases, that if information is given to a husband that his marriage bed has just been violated, and his family disgraced, and under the sudden dethronement of reason, caused by the communication of these facts, he turns instantly and kills the destroyer of his peace, he is guilty of murder, and the facts which were the cause of the killing cannot be given in evidence either in justification or mitigation of the homicide. It is only when the seducer or adulterer is caught in the very act—*flagranti delicto*—(as the law calls it) that the evidence is admissible, and even then the husband is not *justified* in killing, but is guilty of manslaughter. Nor is there any difference in or relaxation of the rule, when an attempt to commit or the actual commission of a rape, (which is a capital felony in this State,) has been communicated to the husband. In either case, unless the husband strikes the deadly blow whilst the ruffian is trying to effect, or is actually effecting, his fiendish purpose, he is guilty of murder!—I do not hesitate to pronounce this a barbarous law—degrading to a civilized community—at war with the spirit of the age, and stamped with the blackest cruelty and injustice. Look at it! If a man strikes one with a stick or switch—spits in his face—slaps him—pushes him with his fist, and the assaulted party draws a knife or pistol and kills, it is only man slaughter, but if a man's wife or daughter, or mother, tells him, under the deepest excitement and with every exhibition of the most intense feeling of wrong and disgrace, that a man has just seized her, thrown her down, and violated her person in the most foul and savage manner, and that husband, or father, or brother, or son, instantly pursues the brute and kills him, it is murder! Such a law—leading to such conclusions and consequences, should not be permitted to disgrace the statute book of any refined, civilized people. It is against nature—cruel, unjust, and fit only for an age in which no regard is shown for, and no protection is thrown around, the sacredness of the character and person of a female.

That the conviction of Neville was the result of the cruel hardship of the law, as our Supreme Court has laid it down, all admit. That he ought to be pardoned, if a new trial is not granted him, all concede. He is a poor man with a large family. He killed one because he made a base proposal to his wife, and when she rejected it, seized her with great violence, (she far gone in pregnancy,) threw her down and endeavored *by force* to accomplish his object! For killing such a brutal and brutish ruffian, Neville is guilty of murder. Sickles killed Key for adulterous intercourse with his wife—that wife being willing and consenting to the act, yet he is guilty of no crime, and the verdict of his acquittal is received with shouts of applause, and a burst of enthusiastic approval. But what of that? The one is a poor, humble man, the other a member of Congress—belonging to the elite—the upper ten of New York! There is another reason—one was tried under the barbarous law of North Carolina—the other under the more enlightened and just rule, that is gaining the ascendancy in every part of the world, except where judicial blindness—a servile adherence to mere authority, unrestrained by reason, prevails. The prisoner's counsel did all they could to save him—but what could they accomplish with such a ruling on the part of the Judge?

The ladies of South Carolina have raised $30,000 towards erecting a monument in memory of John C. Calhoun.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,
May 16, 1859.

REV. T. W. ATKIN—*My Dear Sir:* You will please find enclosed a copy of the law passed at the last session for the purpose of regulating the Sale of Liquor in the town of Asheville. You will please publish it in full in your valuable paper, in order that the voters in said town may know the provisions of the Law upon which they are to vote.

Respectfully yours,
I. B. SAWYER.

An Act to Regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Town of Asheville.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That the sixth section of the seventy ninth Chapter of the Revised Code, in its application to the Corporation of the Town of Asheville in the county of Buncombe, shall be altered, amended and modified, as follows:

That is to say, there shall be an election held at the Court House in the Town of Asheville, on the first Thursday in June next, and on the same day in each and every year thereafter, for the purpose of determining whether spirituous liquors shall be sold by the wholesale or retail within the corporate limits of said town.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That at the elections aforesaid in each and every year so held, at the court house aforesaid every person qualified to vote in the general State elections residing within the limits of said corporation, shall be entitled to vote upon said question which said voting shall be in manner and form as follows: Each voter shall deliver to the Judges appointed to hold said elections, a scroll of paper upon which shall be inscribed the Words "license" or "no license," every which scroll shall be received by the Judges of said election, and put into a box prepared for that purpose; in the manner and under the regulations, prescribed for voting in the election of members to the State Legislature; the said Judges causing each voter's name to be recorded by Clerks appointed for that purpose, as he shall deliver in his vote, and when all the qualified voters present shall have delivered their votes, the said Judges shall proceed to examine and count the whole number of votes polled, and the judges under their hands and seals shall certify to the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County whether a majority of the said votes were given for license or no license.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, Where it shall be certified by the Judges aforesaid, to the said Court that a majority of the votes thus cast, were inscribed no license, it shall not be lawful for the magistrates of said county to grant to any person or persons a license to retail spirituous liquors, within the limits aforesaid, and any magistrate or magistrates voting in the said Court, to grant such license within the limits of said corporation shall be liable to be indicted for a misdemeanor in office, nor shall it be lawful for any person or persons, to sell under any pretence or pretences whatsoever, within the limits of said corporation either with, or without license, spirituous liquors in any quantity either by the wholesale or retail; except for medicinal purposes, within one year after such certificate has been returned as aforesaid and if any person or persons shall knowingly violate the provisions of this section, such person shall be subject to be indicted and fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, which shall be held for the said County, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next at the Court House in the town of Asheville, and at the same Court in each and every year thereafter, the Justices of said Court shall appoint three competent persons as Judges, residents of said town of Asheville, who shall hold said election at the Court House aforesaid, at the time hereinbefore specified and make return to said County Courts as above provided for, and any person so appointed as a Judge who shall fail, or refuse to discharge such duty, or who shall act partially or corruptly in the discharge of the same, shall be subject to be indicted for a misdemeanor and be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County Court, within five days after the adjournment of said Court, to issue written notices to the several persons appointed Judges as aforesaid, notifying them of their said appointment which shall be delivered instanter to the Sheriff of said County and by him forthwith served upon the respective persons to whom they are addressed, and such Sheriff for each and every failure to serve such notices or make due returns thereon, within ten days after the same have been delivered to him, shall be subject to indictment, fine or imprisonment. *Provided*, when a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be inscribed license, this act shall not in any wise apply for, and during the year next ensuing such election.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and perview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times, passed and ratified the 16th of February, 1859.

THOMAS SETTLE, JR., S. H. C.
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 10th May, 1859.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Secretary of State.

A MARRIAGE.—An Arkansas paper gives an account of a marriage in the jail of St. Francis county, of a beautiful young lady, to one of the three brothers who have recently been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung.

An infant was born in Baltimore, on Wednesday, having at its birth a full set of teeth.

Erskine used to say that when the hour came that all secrets should be revealed, we should know the reason why—shoes are made too tight.

The Campaign for Congress in North Carolina.

North Carolina is entitled to eight representatives in Congress. Of these eight representatives in the last Congress, six were Democrats, the representatives of the fifth and eighth Districts being Know Nothings or Whigs.

The Hon. Henry M. Shaw represented the first District in the last Congress. A Convention of the Democratic party will be held in Edenton on the 26th inst., to nominate a candidate. Dr. Shaw seems to have given entire satisfaction to the party, and we presume he will be nominated for re-election.—No stronger man could be presented, whether Mr. Smith or Mr. Pool should be the opposition candidate. Dr. Shaw is quite the equal of either of these gentlemen on the stump; and though the District is close, and was formerly Whig, yet we entertain no doubt of his success.

The second District was represented in the last Congress by the Hon. Thomas Ruffin. A Convention of the party is to be held in Newbern early in June, to nominate a candidate. Col. Ruffin also seems to have given entire satisfaction to the party, and we presume he will again be nominated. The probability is that he will have no opposition.—This District is largely Democratic; but in addition to this, Col. Ruffin enjoys a personal popularity, every way deserved, which would render him a formidable candidate even in a minority.

The third District was represented in the last Congress by the Hon. Warren Winslow. The party in this District seems to be undetermined as to a Convention, some of the Counties favoring a Convention, and others thinking it unnecessary. We presume, however, that Mr. Winslow will again be in the field. He has acquitted himself well as a representative, his course is generally approved by his constituents. This District, like that represented by Col. Ruffin, is largely Democratic.

In the fourth District the Hon. L. O'B. Branch, the late representative, has been nominated for re-election. Opposition is talked of in the person of Col. Edwards, of Granville; but the District is Democratic by from 2,500 to 3,000 majority, and Mr. Branch's success is, therefore, certain. We confess we are indifferent to the course of the opposition in the District, as we presume Mr. Branch is. If they bring forward a candidate, well; if not, well—it is all well to us.—Mr. Branch has served four years in Congress, and during this brief period he has established an enviable reputation. We look forward to his future service with the expectation that he will increase his reputation, and acquire a still stronger hold on the esteem and confidence of his constituents.

The fifth District was represented in the last Congress by the Hon. John A. Gilmer. Mr. Gilmer's majority two years ago, over Mr. Williams, the Democratic candidate, was only 847, in a District generally regarded as a Whig or Know Nothing by 3,000 majority. The Democrats will hold a Convention at Graham on the 31st instant, to nominate a condidate. That they will make a good nomination we doubt not. Mr. Gilmer's course in Congress is exceedingly objectionable to true Southern Right's men; and though we esteem him as a man, we trust, for the sake of the South and the Constitutional Union, that he will be defeated.—If N. Carolina expects to maintain her honor and her rights in the Union, she must present an unbroken front to her Northern assailants. Her representatives must not be allowed to act with the black Republicans, and thus strengthen the power which is meditating the destruction of her institutions.—No one supposes for a moment, or charges, that Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Vance are black Republicans; or that they would not, if the issue were plainly and finally presented, stand firmly with their fellow citizens in defence of the vital interests of the State. But the great danger is that the rights, the independence, the equality of the slave holding States will be sapped by slow degrees, and that when the final issue does come, as come we fear it must, we will be shorn of that moral power and that oneness of spirit and determination so indispensable to successful resistance. That is the point, and just here is the "great gulf," between Messrs. Gilmer and Vance and the great body of our people. The people of the fifth and eighth Districts, without regard to party, have a right to expect that their representatives will act with the only national party in the country on the question so important and so vital as that of slavery. Mr. Buchanan has shown as much regard for the Constitutional rights of North Carolina on this question as he could have exhibitied if he had been one of her own sons; and yet it seems to have been a settled point in the course of Messrs. Gilmer and Vance, and such a course seems to have given them peculiar pleasure, to oppose and embarrass in every way in their power the administration of Mr. Buchanan. They have acted as if they had been sent to Washington, not to assist in carrying on the government, but to arrest it and break it down. Upon almost every vote they have been with the black Republicans; and should they unfortunately be returned to Congress, instead of changing their course and co-operating with the friends of Southern rights, they will still give further and greater countenance, by their votes, and by their implied sympathies at least, to these deadly enemies of the South and of the Union.

In the sixth District the Hon. Alfred M. Scales, the late representative, has been nominated for re-election. He is opposed by Gen. J. M. Leach, Federalist, Whig, Know Nothing, and a member of "the opposition" to Democracy at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances. Mr. Scales' majority two years ago over Col. Puryear, was 729. Does Gen. Leach have the vanity to suppose he can talk the sober and sensible people of the sixth District out of 729 votes? Does he consider himself a stronger man than Col. Puryear? And does he suppose that Mr. Scales has made no friends since 1857?

We look forward to the result of this contest with good confidence. Mr. Scales is more than a match for Gen. Leach on the stump; and in addition to this, the people of the District have tried him, and they know they can depend upon him. He has been constantly gaining upon their esteem and confidence, and we believe they will show this at the election by giving him a larger majority than he received two years ago.

The Hon. Burton Craige represented the seventh District in the last Congress. We hear of no opposition to Mr. Craige, and no call has been made for a Convention by the Democratic party. We presume he will be a candidate for re-election; as to the result there can be no doubt. No man could enjoy more fully than he does the respect and the confidence of the people of the seventh District. He deserves it all.

The Hon. Z. B. Vance represented the eighth District for a part of a term in the last Congress. He is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by David Coleman, Esq., of Buncombe. Mr. Vance is a Know Nothing, and Mr. Coleman is a sound national Democrat. The people of the eighth District are a Southern Right's people, and beyond question opposed to Know Nothingism. The contest may be a close one, and will certainly be warm. Mr. Coleman's success depends more upon the efforts of his friends than anything else. He will do his duty; and let the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings do theirs, fully, faithfully, constantly, up to the day of the election, and on the day, and victory will be theirs. A warm canvass will call out a full vote; and a full vote, with proper efforts on the day of the election, must elect Mr. Coleman. The interests of the District would be entirely safe in his hands; and the people of the District would have the assurance in his election, that their representative would not play into the hands of the black Republicans against the administration and against the South.

[*Raleigh Standard.*

Stop the Murderer!

The following information of a most unprovoked outrage in Catawba, was received on Sunday night last:

CATAWBA COUNTY, May 8th, 1859.

This morning a man by the name of Hardaway Bone attacked Mr. James Cornelius with a knife, inflicting several severe wounds upon the different parts of his body, which are considered fatal. Bone has made his escape, crossing the Catawba river into Iredell county. He is originally from Georgia, and worked for a good many years in the Lumpkin Gold Mines in that State. For a year or two past he has been living in Iredell county, near Statesville. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, with light hair and complexion, well formed and rather good looking. Has mild blue eyes; the forehead very prominent immediately above the eyes, and then gradually receding. Speaks rather slowly but determined; generally keeps a knife in his hand when talking with any one or sitting alone, having his head slightly inclined one way or the other, and also keeps it in that position when walking. He is a ditcher by trade. Drinks liquor freely at times, and is fond of gambling—proposes to bet on any thing or with any body, whether acquainted or not. He has been speaking of going to Gold Hill for a week or two.

A reward of $500 will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in or or out of the State. Bone has also one thumb off close to the hand, and uses the left hand instead of the right.

AUSTIN CORNELIUS.

We learn that the cause of the attack on Mr. Cornelius was a law suit. Bone went to the house of Mr. Cornelius on Sunday morning and demanded the amount of a debt which he claimed as due him; Cornelius told him he could not then pay it, whereupon Bone struck him with a club and then stabbed him three times.—*Western Democrat.*

Heavy rains fell on Tuesday last.

MARRIED,

On the 10th instant, by Rev. Wm. H. Howell, WM. R. YOUNG, Esq., Sheriff of Buncombe county, and Miss SARAH E., daughter of Mr. Bedford Sherrill.

ORDINANCES

OF THE

Town of Asheville.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of, in and for the Town of Asheville, and it is hereby Ordained by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall load or unload, or cause the same to be done, any wagon or other vehicle used for hauling purposes, on the Sabbath day, within the corporate limits of Asheville, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, five dollars.

2. Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall allow any Bull or Boar to him or her belonging, to run at large in the streets of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

3. Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall exhibit any stud horse or jack ass in the streets of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five dollars.

4. Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall allow or permit any horse or mule to him or her belonging, or by him or her used or controlled to run loose on the streets of the town of Asheville, (drovers excepted,) every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence two dollars.

5. Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall fire any gun or pistol within half a mile of the Court House in the town of Asheville, any person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

6. Be it further Ordained, That if any persons shall fight, or encourage others to fight, within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

7. Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall make a loud or turbulent noise, or shall loudly curse and swear, or use indecent and unbecoming language in a loud and boisterous way, within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

8. Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall allow or permit any dead carcass to remain in any lot or field to him or her belonging, or by him or her used, in the town of Asheville, longer than ten hours, any person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

9. Be it further Ordained, That if any butcher, or other person, shall allow any of the offal and filth resulting from the butchery of stock or cattle of any kind by him or her butchered, to remain within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville longer than five hours, any person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

10. Be it further Ordained, That if any person shall obstruct any public street or public way in the town of Asheville, by throwing timber, wood, or other thing, on the public streets, or ways, or on the side walks, or any of them, any person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

11. Be it further Ordained, That if any person or persons shall ride, drive, or hitch any animal on the side walks, or any of them, in the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars.

12. Be it further Ordained, That if any person or persons shall ride or drive at a furious and dangerous gait any animal on the streets in the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

13. Be it further Ordained, That if any person or persons shall remove any gate, sign, fence, or other thing, from the place at which the person or persons owning or using the same shall have placed such gate, fence, sign, or other thing, in the night time, in the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

14. Be it further Ordained, That if any person or persons shall bet any money or sums of money, or any other thing whatsoever, whether the same be staked or not, on the result of any game or play at nine or ten pins, in the town of Asheville, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

15. Be it further Ordained, That if the owner or user, or owners or users, of any nine or ten pin alley, in the town of Asheville, shall allow any person or persons to bet any money, sums of money, or other thing whatsoever, whether the same be staked or not, upon the result of any game or play at nine or ten pins to be played upon such nine or ten pin alley, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

16. Be it further Ordained, That if any slave shall violate any of the foregoing Ordinances, the owner or hirer of such slave shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the forfeiture annexed in the foregoing Ordinances to the offence committed.

17. Be it further Ordained, That if any free negro, or free mulatto, shall be found off of the premises where such free negro or free mulatto usually resides in the town of Asheville, between the hours of 9 o'clock, P. M., and day light on the succeeding morning, every free negro or free mulatto, so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence three dollars, and shall, moreover, be committed by the town Patrol, or any member thereof, to the room in the public Jail in the town of Asheville, prepared for the purpose, and shall there be confined until 7 o'clock on the morning succeeding such committal. Provided, nevertheless, That any free negro, or free mulatto, may procure a permit from the Mayor and two of the Commissioners, or any three Commissioners of the town of Asheville, to be upon the streets and off his or her premises, or the premises where such free negro or free mulatto usually resides, after the hour of 9 o'clock, P. M.

18. Be it further Ordained, That if any free negro, or free mulatto, shall be found drunk, or under the influence of intoxicating liquors of any kind whatsoever, within the corporate limits of the town of Asheville, such free negro, or free mulatto, shall be lodged in the room in the public Jail in the town of Asheville prepared for that purpose, until discharged by the order of the Mayor of said town, and shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

19. Be it further Ordained, That if any free negro or free mulatto shall violate the provisions of Ordinance No. 18, (above written,) every free negro or free mulatto so offending shall be deemed and held a public nuisance and shall in addition to the penalties in said section imposed, receive at the hands of the Town Marshall not less than 25 nor more than 50 lashes.

20. Be it further Ordained, That if any free negro, or free mulatto, shall be found in any drinking house, or in any house or place where intoxicating liquors are sold, such free negro, or free mulatto, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars; and on failure to pay such forfeiture, such free negro or free mulatto shall be committed to the room in the public Jail in the town of Asheville, prepared for that purpose, until said forfeiture is paid, or until the Board of Commissioners in and for said town shall see proper to discharge such free negro or free mulatto so offending.

21. Be it further Ordained, That if any slave shall be found off of the premises of his or her owner or hirer, in the town of Asheville, between the hours of 9 o'clock, P. M., and day light on the succeeding morning, without a lawful permit, any slave so offending shall for every such offence be committed by the town Patrol, or any member thereof, to the room in the public Jail in said town prepared for the purpose, and there confined until 7 o'clock on the morning succeeding such committal, and the owner or hirer of such slave shall pay for every such slave so confined the sum of one dollar.

22. Be it further Ordained, That if any slave shall be found on any street or in any public place in the town of Asheville, on the Sabbath day, or at any other time drunk or under the influence of intoxicating liquors of any kind whatsoever, every slave so offending shall for every such offence be committed to the room in the public Jail in said town prepared for the purpose, by the town Marshal or Patrol, and there confined until discharged by order of the Mayor of said Town or any two of the Commissioners, and shall receive at the hands of the town Marshal, not less than 20 nor more than 50 lashes and the owner or hirer of such slave shall pay for every slave so confined two dollars.

23. Be it further Ordained, That all forfeitures and fines arising under the foregoing Ordinances shall be due to the town Commissioners in and for the town of Asheville, for the use and benefit of said town.

Be it further Ordained, That the foregoing Ordinances shall go into full force and effect on the 15th day of May, A. D., 1859; and that the town Constable furnish each house keeper in the town of Asheville with a copy of the same.

I. B. SAWYER,
Mayor.
T. W. ATKIN,
J. E. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
J. B. RANKIN,
A. S. MERRIMON,
Commissioners.

May 12, 1859.

STATEMENT

Of receipts and disbursements of Taxes for the year 1858.

Amt. collected on Tax list for 1858,	$715 82
" " " " " " 1857,	68 38
" " For Fines, &c.,	66 10
Total,	$850 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amt. paid Dryman for work 1857.	$6 00
" " L. M. Williams, Patrolling '57,	10 00
" " A. A. Hymes, " '57,	15 00
" " Marshall's Badge & Seal,	10 00
" " J. W. Wilson, for hauling '57,	2 50
" " W. L. Hilliard, hire of boy, 57,	27 50
" " W. T. White, for Patrolling '57,	15 00
" " C. B. Richards, " 1857,	10 00
" " C. Cowan, for Hauling, 1857,	3 15
" " J. M. Israel, making out tax list for '57 and '58,	10 00
" " Sullivan & Neil, work done	64 37
" " A. Miller, for work done,	8 00
" " I. Baird's Estate (old claim)	2 85
" " A. T. Summey, Amt. due on settlement as Treasurer, '57,	53 67
" " T. W. Atkin, for printing,	20 00
" " Geo. Goodlake, for work, '57,	5 00
" " B. J. Smith, rock & hauling, '57,	6 37
" " W. T. White, Patrolling, '57,	10 00
" " D. L. Brevard, "	10 00
" " A. B. Chunn & Co. for Desk &c,	15 00
" " J. W. Wilson for work, '57,	31 00
" " E. H. Cunningham, work done	35 00
" " do. Bal. Salary as Const.,	104 00
" " M. L. Williams, Patrolling,	12 00
" " E. Sluder, for Patrolling, '57,	15 00
" " W. T. Carter, for Patrolling,	12 00
" " Boy for ringing bell, (9 o'clock)	24 00
" " A. A. Hymes, for Patrolling,	10 00
" " E. Clayton towards work,	21 37
" " G. W. Shackelford, "	18 38
" " E. Sluder, salary as Constable,	150 00
" " J. W. Patton, towards work	52 73
" " J. Reynolds, on old claim,	15 65
" " J. A. Patton's Tax (ch. Woodfin)	1 25
" " W. T. Dickinson, on claim,	4 55
Amt. Note on A. B. Romano & J. R. Hemphill,	25 00
Total,	$818 61
Bal. on hand,	$1 69

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, May 3, 1859.

The Board met, present Gov. Ellis, Messrs. Henderson and Ward.

The following distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1859, among the several counties of the State, is ordered by the Board:—a tabular statement whereof is hereunto annexed.

The amount due the respective counties will be paid to the persons authorized to receive the same, at the Treasury Department, upon a compliance with the provisions of law.

Alleghany, Madison and Polk will receive their share from the counties from which they were formed, Jackson 30 per cent. of amount allotted to Macon, and the balance from the share allotted to Haywood.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
Prest. Ex-Officio Lit. Board

	Fed. Pop.	Dist. Share.
Alamance,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Alleghany,		
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,950	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 66
Burke,	6,910	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,675	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	638 96
Craven,	12,329	1470 48
Cumberland,	10634	1276 06
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	830 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	10,018	1202 12
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 74
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,	7089	850 70
Haywood,	6,907	828
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 92
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,149	1337 92
Jones,	3,935	412 20
Lenoir,	6,181	741 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Macon,	6,169	740 33
Madison,		
Martin,	6,961	835 32
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,166	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	7,905	948 58
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimons,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	962 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,339	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1485 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	8,132	975 84
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1254 91
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	10,317	1238 09
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,	6,754	710 45
Yadkin,	9,511	1141 32
Yancy,	8,068	968 16
Total,	752,542	$90,425 04

3t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up on the last day of April, and estrayed on the 9th of May, at Fair View, Buncombe county, by L. A. Lanning, a *MARE MULE*, supposed to be 3 years old. No brand. Of a light dun or dove color, with a black stripe across the shoulders and along the back, and black feet, with the hind legs marked like kicking in gears. Valued at $100. The owner will please attend to the matter as the law directs, and get his property.

JOHN LANNING, *Ranger.*

May 19, 1859. 2w

Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE house and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

—0—*ALSO*—0—

A FARM, lying 2½ miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Asheville, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

May 19, 1859. tf

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sess., Spring Term, 1859.

Elvira Riddle vs. John W. Riddle *et al.*

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Holcombe and wife Nancy Holcombe, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. M. CARVER, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Marshall, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1859, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued the 16th May, 1859. J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*

Printer's fee $6. 6w

ALL THE

PUREST AND BEST

PATENT MEDICINES,

MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT

ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law & Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the third Monday in July, A. D., 1859, and continue for two weeks.

Witness, W. M. HARDY, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 19, 1859. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.

M. L. DOYLE.

May 19, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners, will sell at the Court House in

COLUMBUS,

Polk county, N. C., on Tuesday the 7th of June next, and days following, (Court week,)

28 TOWN LOTS:

In the Town of Columbus, on a credit of one and two years. We will sell some of the BEST and most beautiful Lots within the incorporation.

The public will remember that the contemplated Rail Road from Spartanburg to Paint Rock runs through this place. We have a beautiful, healthy and romantic location, together with the valuable MINERAL SPRING within one half mile of Town, offers many inducements to persons desiring a home.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to attend the sale.

W. S. MILLS,
ALEX. BRICE,
J. L. WARD,
E. E. MILLER,
D. T. SIMS,
Commissioners.

May 12, 1859. tsd

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the

"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."

Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.

The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.

May 12, 1859. tf

**The Columbia Carolinian, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delta, will copy tri-weekly for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1859.

James Rutherford vs. Albert Hall, *et al.*

IT is ordered by the Court that Isaac B. Sawyer audit and settle all accounts wherein Jas. Rutherford is concerned as Administrator of Peter Mull; and it appearing that Braxton Mull, Marshal Mull, Wm. Mull, Austin Painter, and wife Elmira; Noah Smith, and wife Susan, and the heirs of Shered Mull, deceased, and interested in the personal estate aforesaid, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore ordered that notice be given in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why Plaintiff shall not retain his debt on the intestate Mull.

Witness, J. T. Weaver, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859. Issued the 29th of April, 1859. J. T. WEAVER, *C. C. C.*

May 12, 1859. Printer's fee $6. 6w

Taken Up,

BY H. Gunter, and appraised before me, a small sorrel MARE, with a white spot on both sides of her neck, and a small star in the face. Supposed to be 13 or 14 years old. Appraised at $25.

—ALSO—

One Mule Colt, cream color, supposed to be 2 years old. Appraised at $25.

A. COLLETT,
Ranger of Cherokee County.

May 12, 1859. 3t$pif

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an Order of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Buncombe, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Asheville, on the 2d day of July, 1859, all the right and title that Joseph H. Ingle had in the

TRACT OF LAND

owned by him at the time of his decease, containing 75 acres, more or less, lying on the south Fork of Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county, adjoining lands of James Hemphill, David Ballard, and others.

Terms of Sale.—Note with approved security, due in twelve months, with interest from date.—Title retained until purchase money is paid.

T. N. INGLE, *Adm.*

April 21, 1859. tds.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NEW

Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

PHILIPS' HOTEL

Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the country affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patronage, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with Good Horse Feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

HARDWARE

—AND—

GROCERIES.

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.

THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,

Carriage Materials,

Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Their stock consists in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Bacon Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

HARDY, AGNEW & CO.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F. Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

May 4, 1859. tf

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞ Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND

Near Asheville,

FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Execu-
THOS. H. FOSTER, } tors.

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

SABBATH READING.

Queries to be Answered by the Atheist.

Fond atheist, could the giddy dance
Of atoms blindly hurled,
Produce so regular, so fair,
So harmonized a world?

Why do not Lybia's driving sands,
The sport of every storm,
A palace here, the child of chance,
Or there, a temple form?

Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey,
That smaller fabrick scan;
Tell me whence sprung th' immortal dust,
The god, the reptile, man.

Where wert thou, when the embryo earth,
From chaos burst its way;
When stars, exulting, sung the morn,
And hailed the new-born day?

What finger brac'd thy tender nerves,
The twisting fibres spun?
Who clothed in flesh the hardening bone,
And wove the silken skin?

How came the brain, and beating heart,
Life's more immediate throne,
Where fatal every touch, to dwell,
Immailed in solid bone?

Where learned the liver to digest
The silver floods of chyle?
Who in the jaundiced gall confined
The saffron surfaced bile?

Or taught the wandering floods of blood
To leave the vital urn,
Visit each limb, in purple streams,
And faithfully return?

How know the nerves to hear the will,
The hinged limbs to wield;
The tongue ten thousand tastes discern,
Ten thousand accents yield?

How the lungs to heave and pant,
Or how the fringed lid
To guard the fearful eye, or brush
The solid ball, unbid?

The delicate, the winding ear,
To image every sound;
The eye to catch the pleasing view,
And tell the senses round?

Who bade the babe, now launched in life,
The milky draught arrest,
And with its eager fingers press
The nectar-streaming breast?

Who with a love too big for words,
The mother's bosom warms,
Along the rugged paths of life,
To bear it in her arms?

A God! a God! creation shouts,
A God! each insect cries:
He moulded, in his palm, the earth,
And hung it in the skies.

"Let us make man;" O voice divine!
"And stamp a god on clay,
To govern nature's humbler birth,
And bear an earthly sway,'—

He said: with strength and beauty clad,
Young health in every vein,
With thought enthroned upon his brow,
Walked forth majestic man.

Around he casts his wondering eyes,
All nature's work surveys,
Admires the earth, the sky, himself,
And tries his tongue in praise.

Shall I Be One of Them?

How divinely full of glory and pleasure shall that hour be, when all the millions of mankind that have been redeemed by the blood of the Lamb of God shall meet together and stand around him, with every tongue and every heart full of joy and praise! How astonishing will be the glory and the joy of that day, when all the saints shall join together in one common song of gratitude and love, and of everlasting thankfulness to their Redeemer! With what unknown delight and inexpressible satisfaction shall all that are saved from the ruins of sin and hell address the Lamb that was slain, and rejoice in his presence!—*Dr. Watts.*

Religion at Home.—"Let them learn first," says Paul, "to show piety at home." Religion begins in the family. One of the holiest sanctuaries on earth is home. The family altar is more venerable than any altar in the cathedral. The education of the soul for eternity begins by the fireside. The principle of love which is to be carried through the universe, is first unfolded in the family.

When Dr. Lyman Beecher was instructing a class of theological students, and one of them put to him the question:—"What if an Atheist should say that there is as much proof of the existence of several Gods, as there is of the existence of one?" he replied—"Don't enter into an argument with him, for very likely you might fail to convince him; but tell him that if his theory is true, and there are more Gods than one, so much the worse for him."

A Christ Like Sentiment.—Rev. Dr. John, an Episcopal clergyman in Baltimore, says of "excessive denominationalism:"—"Wherever this goes beyond love of souls, something is wrong. So fearful am I of this spirit, that I have been accustomed for years, in passing a house of some other denomination than my own, to lift my heart to God in prayer for that minister and his people." The man may die, but so true a Christian sentiment—so enlarged a Christian charity—a truth so exalted and so well expressed—ought to live forever, both in our appreciation and our practice.

Do Right.—A man who has a soul worth sixpence, must have enemies. It is utterly impossible for the best man to please the whole world, and the sooner this is understood, and a position taken in view of the fact, the better. Do right, though you have enemies. You cannot escape them by doing wrong; and it is little gain to barter away your honor and integrity, and divest yourself of moral courage to gain—nothing.—Better abide by the truth—frown down all opposition, and rejoice in the feeling which must inspire a free and independent man.

Hope for the Vilest.—Never call a man a lost man until he is buried in a hopeless grave. No man is lost upon whom any influence can be exerted; no man is lost to whom the offers of the gospel may be brought.

The Scriptures.—The Scriptures are a depth that few can wade far into, and none can wade through; but yet all may come to the brook, and refresh themselves with drinking of the streams of its living waters, and go in a little way, according to their strength and stature.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst give him drink; in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Desirable Town Property

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS!

THE subscriber offers for sale all his Town property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices.—The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main Street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

GOODS! GOODS!

—0—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.—Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

BLANKS.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,

AND

J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his serviees to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

JOHN S. McELROY,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILE, N. C.

WILL practice in all the counties of the 7th Judicial District. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

Burnsville, March 3, 1859. 3m

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.

Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to

J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

Brimfield, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. Mortley, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Springfield, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

Brother Ayer: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

Amos Lee, Esq., Monterey, Ia., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

West Manchester, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

Sir: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. Ramsey, M. D., Albion, Monroe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

Aston House, New York City, March 5, 1856.

Doctor Ayer, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, of Shelbyville.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Uicerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville, W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

GROCERY STORE

AND

STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of

Fine French Brandy, Seignette Brandy, Superior Old Blackberry Brandy, Champagne Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey, St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.

The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.

Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.

Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.

After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.

J. H. GUDGER.

April 25, 1859. 3m

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

Geo. Fairchild, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.